



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ume. As a source history of this country from 1808 to 1861 it is one of the best volumes available.

The Wilderness Road to Kentucky; Its Location and Features.

By WM. ALLEN PUSEY, A.M., M.D. George H. Doran Company, 1921.

THE author in this book has achieved what he states in his preface was his aim—"the location of the famous Wilderness Road to Kentucky, along with its characteristic features." The location is given in a clear, concise manner, intermingled with stirring, romantic scenes vividly depicted, which keeps one's interest always alert.

Mr. Pusey qualified for this work by gleaning his material from notes made by old pioneers who traversed this road and by then traveling over the road himself, in order to confirm these accounts. The printing is of heavy type, which makes the book easy to read. The binding is of excellent quality. The book is profusely illustrated, being literally filled with picturesque scenes along the Wilderness Road. It also contains nine maps. The 131 large pages constitute a wealth of information concerning the road, arranged in readable order.

BARNEY G. CROWE

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1918. Vol. I. Washington, 1921. Pp. 487.

IN this first volume the secretary of the association summarizes the business transactions of the executive council, the president's address, and a group of papers relating to American agricultural history. For instance, among these documents, he gives first, the Proceedings of American Historical Association in 1918; second, Vagaries of Historians; third, Brief History of the Sheep Industry in the United States. On this particular subject there are many illustrative maps showing the rate of progress from 1840 to 1915. There are also a number of valuable tables. Fourth, Dr. John Mitchell, Naturalist, Cartographer, and Historian. Fifth, Historical Aspects of the Surplus Food Production of the United States, 1862-1902. Sixth, Early Days of the Albarle Agricultural Society. Seventh, Minute Book of The

Albemarle Agricultural Society and the eighth, which is the final part of this volume, contains a directory of the American Historical association, which is at the same time to all intents and purposes a directory of the historical profession in America.

HELEN M. SNODDY

History of the United States. By CHARLES A. BEARD, and MARY R. BEARD. Macmillan Company, 1921.

FROM time to time marked changes appear in the style and texture of histories. These changes are chiefly noticed in advanced histories and only indirectly affect elementary histories. This book, however, designed for the seventh and eighth grades, follows out the new civic style of history text. The authors have interpreted a study of American history to mean a study in American civics and economics. It is divided into seven parts each of which carries out this idea. The first deals with colonial development, eliminating the accounts of discovery and exploration and, beginning with a discussion of colonization, with causes and effects on each colony, especially as to economic, social, and political phases. The second division takes up the Revolution, omitting the military history and emphasizing the causes and effects. The third period, "Foundations of Union and national politics," bridging the period between the "making of the constitution," and the "Presidency of Jackson," continues in the same manner with principles, rather than events, receiving the greatest emphasis.

"The West and Jacksonian Democracy," however, begins a new study. This is the tendency toward Union with the financial measures stressed and slavery assuming more importance. The "Sectional Conflict" which follows is treated like the "Revolution" with little or no military history. Statesmen rather than soldiers are responsible for the Civil war.

The last portion of the book is pure civics, taking up great movements such as industrial expansion, reconstruction, and labor and their effects upon politics. Most stress is laid on contemporary history ending with the election of President Harding.

On the whole, this history is worthy of commendation. It carries out its plan of institutional development consist-